DISCREDITING WITNESS.

Armour Would Not Believe Moulton on Oath.

CLEVELAND AND THE TRIPARTITE.

Yesterday was the dullest day of the trial, and the audience was the smallest yet. A reaction from the intense interest of the past ten or tweeve days was inevitable. With the disappearance of Mr. Beecher from the stand a sudden break occurs in the public concern regarding the trial, to be renewed very soon with the probable coming forward as witnesses of Henry C. Bowen, Mrs. Tilton, Fiorence Tilton and Mrs. Morse.

Mr. Beach's address to the jury for the plaintiff is looked for with lively expectations. By this time he has inwardly digested the whole case, and, as he has taken little or no part in the crossexamination, he has had abundant time and opportablty to knit together a powerful train arguments in support of his case. He intends to discard a great deal that has been brought out in evidence and confine himself to a half dozen points. These he will lay before the jury and bring the calcium light of his gentus to support the claim of his client. He is a man who takes better as a speaker with the mass of people than Mr. Evarts. The latter is too dilettanti, too coid, involved and long-winded. Beach hits the buil's eye every time, uses forceful Saxon-English, never hesitates, and in voice. rigor and earnestness leaves Evarts a long way behind. Not alone is Beach flery and strong, but his language is sententious and aptly thosen. He never overloads his address with useless adjectives. Strength, not ornament, is what be seeks. United to his splendid, ringing voice. Beach has a presence at once manly and impressive. His face is expressive. The color mounts upward with his eloquence, the eye flashes with a bright, burning lustre, and whether it be sopnistry or cashistry he is dealing out, he gives the impression of being the very personification of outraged truth and justice.

There was pienty of room to spare yesterday

at the trial. Mr. Beecher looked well and cheerpl. Mr. Pullerton was absent and ex-Judge Morris took his place.

THE FIRST WITNESS of the day, Mr. Armour, who held the stand for a very brief time, knew Moulton, and remembered the latter coming and asking to read a statement to him, and Armour said to Moulton be would not believe him on oath. Mr. Cleveland was the chief witness of the day, and not absolutely satis-Mr. Morris conducted the cross-examination in

the absence of Mr. Fullertou. The testimony to his success as a cross-examiner was the stirring up he gave the defendant's counsel. He and Tracy and Shearman constantly springing to their feet. He even roused the lefty Evarts, who seldom condescends to notice a Brooklyn lawyer. Shearman was as provoking to Morrie as a swarm of waspe. He buzzed in his ear all day objections every five minutes to this point or that. Morris lought single-handed all of Beecher's lawyers. Shearman made an observation sotto voce of a demeaning character regard to Morris, and the latter, overhearing it, turned found and pronounced it insulting, and then Shearman, with vengeance in his v ice, stood up and declared he soped ne should never stand in the position of orris. The Judge growled a moment and then

tween the two Brooklyn lawyers, both being about the same diminutive height, perhaps an inch or two in favor of Mr. Morris. If Mr. Morris is to continue filling Mr. Fullerton's

all was quiet again, and Morris proceeded with the

witness. Beecher laughed and Evarts chuckled and everybody was amused at the collision be-

of July. The pregnant meaning of this may thus be stated. The great object in hand was Mr. Tilton's evidence exculpating Mr. Beecher. Mr. Cleveland swears that the 10th of July was the first regular meeting, but it appears that on the 3d of July Mrs. Ovington heard for the first time that the Bacon letter had been published, and that Elizapeth is in trouble. She said she should go and see her. She falls to go till the 6th of July. On the morning of that day Mrs. Ovington rides in a wagon to Mrs. Tilton's house and takes her to the Park. On her return she drops ars. Tilton at her own house and calls on Mr. Beecher, saving that Elizabeth desires to see some of the brethren. That night Mrs. Tilton appears before the committee at Mrs. Ovington's house, in Hicks street. Next

day Tilton is informed that his wife has appeared

before the committee and

LEAVES HER that night. Next day, the Sth, he is told by General Tracy that she has spoken extremely well of bim before the committee, and he returns to his house, where, as he testified and as she subsequently stated, "they seal their covenant anew." On the following morning, the 0th, Tilton has a long interview with Mrs. Ovington on the piazza her nouse, when no tells her he has been reconciled to his wife. The subsequent morning, the 19th, Mrs. Ovington again visits Ars. Titon and takes her to coney laised. where she meets, by preconcerted arrangement me one side holds, for the first time Mr. Charles Storis, who has since been paying the expenses of herself and enddren. On the way thisher Mrs. Ovington repeats to Mrs. Tilton the Diazza conversation of the day before, and in consequence of what occurred Mrs. Tilton leaves her souse and husband on the next morming, the lith. Simulteneously with that separation is published in the papers the fact that Mr. Beecher had called together the committee on the 27th of June. The theory of the plaintiff is that this was a conspiracy to separate Mrs. Filton from her busband before the desendant dare publish the fact that be had called the committee. The reason of witanoiding the publication of the testimony was the lear when she became reconciled to her busuand that she might go back on her state-

ments to the committee. The value of this point was duly appreciated by both sides, and much requency of controversy

THE EVIDENCE.

H. O. Armour was the Brist withest.
To Mr. Shearman-Am a merchant and pork
packer, carrying on osseness in Broad street, New
York; nave boon in business here for ten years;
knew F. D. Moulton an funt time in the way or

business.

Q. Do you remember the publication of the Woodnull scandant A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember the publication of the Woodnull scandant A. Yes.

Q. Die you have a conversation with Moulton with reference to the same? A. Yes; we met at dinuer time one day; he wanted me to go to mis pouse to snow me some papers; I decimed to go, but as forought the papers to me to may house; he pressed me to exam he too papers and I re used; told him I would not believe him on oath; he asked me it I tought as had backmanie! Mr. Meeder; I said i didn't suppose he had; he said he would make it as hot as well for me or any one who should testify against Thinn.

D. Die he ask you as to the opinion of the he would make it as not as out for me or any one was should testry agarded Thion.
Q. Did he ask you as to the opinion of the Produce Exchange on his position in the case? A.

Tes.

Objected to, and ruled our.

The lestimons of hir. Mousion on this penal was read, and no declared that he had not threatened of curual the wines of any person who should testay against the prainting. (a.xcinded.)

Mr. hyurin—10 threaten to make it us hot as held as bad as threatening to grash a man.

the testinony would place Mr. Moulton before the jury in a faise position.

The Court—Left is stand.
Q. Was anything said by Mr. Moulton as to what you would advise him to do?
Objected to—the Court sustained the objection, and Mr. Armoor steeped down and out.
Henry M. Cleveland examined—His legal revidence is in Brooklyn, Conn.; is in business in Beckman street, New York, in the firm of M. C. Hurlout & Co.; knew the plaintid and defendant.
Thillou ten years, Beccher fifteen years; is a member of Plymouth church since 1860.
Q. Bo you remember the 2d of June, 1873. A. Ido.

I do.

Q. Where were you that day? A. In my office—the Christian Union; saw Mr. Beecher in the office that day, between eleven and twelve o'clock; he remained there about forty minutes; talked considerably with him, he gave me directions to send all mail matters to him to Boston; purchased the Eagle on the afternoon of that day; cut a slip from the paper (identifies it).

The slip cut from the paper and numbered is offered in evidence to read it.

Objected to beyond the contents of the slip Itself, and that the editorial comments on it should not be read.

objected to beyond the contents on it should not be read.

The Court—Whatever beyond the contents of the slip of paper itself cannot be read; it is merely presented as fixing the date.

Mr. Shearman—For this purpose only, just now, to fix the date Monday, June 2, 1872.

Q. When did you hext meet Mr. Beecher? A. The next week, Friday; he (Mr. Beecher) spent that week in Boston; was in the habt of seeing Mr. Beecher very frequently; did not see him again til the time statled; attended Plymouth church the Sunday following the 2d of June; did not see Mr. Beecher in church; he was in Boston at the time and was absent all the week; recollect the publication of Beecher's card on the 30th of June, 1872, had an interview with Mr. Beecher relative to it; that was on the 25th of June, 1872, about half-past nine in the morning; made a suggestion to Mr. Beecher; leaving the house saw Mr. Ed. i. Ford going in.

Oross-exam need by Mr. Morris—You were previously examined at your house? A. Yes.

Q. Your attenton was called to the hoar Mr. Beecher called at your office? A. Yes.

Q. Did you make the same statement then as now? A. Yes; between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Q. State the time of day, as nearly as you can.

now? A. Yes; between eleven and twelve o'cock.

O. State the time of day, as nearly as you can, as to when he came and when he left, and you said "i should say that the interview i had that day was between eleven and twelve in the morning"—did you give that answer.

O. How long about does it take to go from Mr. Beecher's house to your office? A. It depends on the boats, from thirty to lorty minutes: I don't think i said on my previous examination from fitten to twenty minutes, if id so, i correct it; I may have said twenty minutes or longer, according to the boats.

O. Where were you residing at that time? A. At

Q. Where were you residing at that time? A. At the Mansion House; know Mr. Carpenter; made the Mansion House; know Mr. Carpenter; made his acquaintance Sunday, May 25, 1873, in the city of New York, in the atternoon; went to see him at the request of Mr. Beccher; that was about three or four o'clock; was requested to bring Mr. Carpenter to Brooklyn if I found him; to bring him to Moulton's house.

Q Do you know the object of bringing him here?

Objected to.

Q. Did Mr. Beecher express a reason to see Carpenter? A. Yes; to go and see Mr. Bowen with another genieman.

Q. He stated the reason why he wanted Mr. Carpenter to see Mr. Bowen? A. He did.

Q. What did no say out that subject? A. It was to see him in relation to these stories or reports he had heard that Mr. Bowen was making about him.

h.m.
Q. With reference to Mr. Beecher? A. Yes; he didn't say what the reports were; nothing was said by aim about the tripartite covenant; myself and Mr. Carpenter spoke about it.
Q. What was said between you and Mr. Carpenter on the tripartite covenant?
Objected to,
Mr. Morris L. Propose to show it was appressed.

Mr. Morris—I propose to show it was suggested Mr. Beecher

Mr. Morris-I propose to show it was suggested by Mr. Beecher.

The Court-Proceed.

Q. What was said on the question of the publication of the covenant? A. My best recollection is that if Mr. Bowen should revive the reports affecting Mr. Beecher's moral character the covenant should be published.

Q. What reports? A. Reports affecting Mr. Beecher's character; did not know at the time what the scandals were.

Q. Had you no knowledge of it? A. I knew that a settlement had been made between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Thion and Mr. Bowen, and that Mr. Bowen had violated it; I knew holding of the scandal in detail or in geheral, except that Mr. Beccher's moral character was affected; knew Mr. Beecher's moral character was affected; knew Mr. Beecher's ior fiften years; was very inlimate with him; visited his house; was the publisher of his paper, the Christian Union; had no conversation with him on the subject bid the list of November, 1572; that was in coonection with the Woodenil scandal; did suppose that the lowen reports related to Mr. Beecher's improper intercourse with women; was not present at the interview with Mr. Bowen.

Q. Do you recollect showing Mr. Carpenter a

women; was not present at the interview with Mr. Bowen.
Q. Do you recollect showing Mr. Carpenter a copy of the covenant in the office of the Christian Thuon on the 28th of May? A. No.
Q. Did you take a copy of the covenant to the Times for publication? A. I don't think I did; I might have been there on the evening or in the minute of the day of the 29th of May; that is my recollection; cannot say it was between eleven and twelve o'clock that day.
Q. Was it in connection with the publication of the covenant you went there? A. That was the occasion: showed the covenant to the editor and left it with him.

Q. Was it or was it not, the object of your

place it will be necessary to place an officer between him and Shearman. The latter, though tearful, is terriole, and there is no teiling what he may do when roused by the taunts of Mr. Morris.

THE FOINT

sought to be proved by the cross-examination of Cleveland was that the Plymouth church committee was called together on the 27th of June and that the inct was not made upblic until the lith was the sole object; i presume I left the covenant to explain an allusion in Mr. Beecher's sermon to the lwees Ring. A. Not be published the next day in all the papers, and I went—(instrupted)

The Court—You can explain. A. I made that the means of conversing with and explaining to Mr. Jones that there was going to be a new was called together on the 27th of June and that the inct was not made upblic until the lith

with him.

Q his you not testily positively at your nouse that you did not take the covenant to Mr. Jones F. A. I don't recoiled; I would correct it I did; I hadn't my bead then.

Q. Do you recoiled telling Mr. Jones that Mr. Becomer wanted it published? A. I tannk not.

Q. Did you not say that you went that evening with Mr. Boward or sir. Ford to read the proof.

A. I had a partial recoilection of going with one of the gentlemen named, but I could not swear positively.

the gentlemen named, but I could not a wear positivery.

Q. Did you not tell some one that day to read
the next day's paper and he would see the greatest sensation since the war? A. I might; perforof my visits to the Transa when previously examined were distinct in my recollection; they are
distinct now; I have no more distinct recollection of my interview with Mr. Carpenter for the
2sth of may than as I have aircady related it; met
Mr. Carpenter requesting at my office after the
2sth; cannot state the nonrs he called, whether in
the oresion or aircrhoot.

Q. Do you recollect testifying on the occasion
just prior to the publication of the covenant what
your education and the from the gentleman
I went with went to read the proof of the coven-

your object was in going to the fines, and you replied, "My recollection of it is that the geoticinan I went with went to read the proof of the covenant?" A. I mink I did.

Q. Have you sposen with your counsel since your previous examination on the testimony you were to give? A. Yes.

Q. How often have you conversed with them on the subject? A. Four or five times.

Q. With regard to your testimony you had given at your hoose? A. No. sir.

Q. With regard to the testimony you were to give here? A. Yes, I never took the covenant to Ar. Jones with a request from Mr. Becence to publish it; did not say it was Mr. Becence to publish it; did not say it was Mr. Becence to publish it; did not say it was Mr. Becence to publish it; did not say it was Mr. Becence to ine publication of that document? A. No; i state I had a conversation with Mr. Jones with reference to the publication of that document? A. No; i state I had a conversation with him on the subject; i don't recollect that he objected to publish it.

Q. Was not ne object of your wist in the evening to induce him to publish it? A. No, sir; i don't recollect seeing any proofs there chat night; don't see old the publish it? A. No, sir; if you't recollect seeing any proofs there chat night; don't see old the time with the wirest and later at his house—first shout hour? M. and inter between five and six o'cook; Mr. Beccher that Mr. termoon warned all the members of the committee—the gentlemen he wished to have on the course a committee; Mr. Beccher suggested my name; I think he did; if I sand on my previous excourse committee; Mr. Heecher suggested my name; I think he did, if I said on my previous examination that he did not suggest my name I now desire to correct it; that alternoon Mr. Beecher consulted while me with reference to the subject matter of the investigation that was to be held.

The Court here took a recess.

AFTER RECESS. The cross-examination of Mr. Cleveland was

resumed a lew minutes after two o'clock. The witness is a tall man, with an iron-gray beard around his face, a nervous man, whose hands are constantly playing either with his Walking stick or the buttonhole of his coat. He contradicted several statements made by him in his testimony given while it, and accounted for the discrepancies by saying he had no head for anything at the time he was sick and when he jurnished the evidence. Mr. Murris is evidently full of the great importance of the points he is seeking to draw from the witness, who is slow and tedl us. The witness was saked it a document signed Henry

The Court-It may stand to that extent; in part | who was pointed out to him as Miss Cladin. The it aggress with Mr. Moulton's statement and in It agrees with Mr. Moulton's statement and in defence propose to bring many witnesses to prove fail it departs from it.

Mr. Prove claimed that to accept any portion of the testiciony would place Mr. Moulton before the Ryan and that Tilton walked in the procession. defence propose to bring many witnesses to prove

Ryan and that Tilton walked in the procession.

Mr. Cleveland was further cross-examined by Mr. S. D. Morris. Counsel called attention to the former testimony of the witness regarding his interview at Mr. Beccher's house. Witness had stated that he had not zon: there by invitation; when he made that arswer he understood that he had eeen invited by an act and not oy an invitation; it is not true that he had seen Mr. Beccher before he went to his lonse on the 26th of June, between four and five in the evening.

Q. Did Mr. Beccher that evening name any persons who subsequently acted as members of the committee? A. Seven or eight names were discussed in the atternoon; the names under discussion were suggested; Mr. Sage, Mr. H. B. Cladin, Mr. A. Storts. Judge Benedict, Mr. Winslow; I am not clear about my own name; I tunk my own name was sargested in the evening; there were some saven or eight or nine names suggested by Mr. Beccher; I am not sure that I have given the same names I gave at my own house; the name of Mr. Winslow was suggested I think by myself.

Q. Have you not sworn that you did not name or suggest any member of the committee?

Objected to.

Q. Was that the only name that was suggested.

Suggest any memoer of the conjugate of t

Q. Was that the only name that was suggested to Mr. Beecher at the conference in the evening? A. It is true, in act, that the names of all the gentlemen were suggested to Mr. Beecher.
Q. Who first suggested the names of those who served on that committee, with the exception of Mr. Winslow?
Mr. Snearman objected to the question.
Witness said in the afternoop interview Mr. Mr. Beecher named seven or eight persons out of his church, whom he wished to be on the committee.

Mr. Morris then repeated his former question. Mr. Tracy tumbed up and said that the question.

Mr. Morris then repeated his former question.
Mr. Tracy tumbed up and said that the question
had been already answered. He wanted to know
if they were to be kept there all day answering
questions of this character.
The witness said—Mr. Beecher, in the first interview, named all the persons I have named; in the
evening these names were discussed and I cannot say what names were suggested by other gentiemen.

tiemen.
At this stage of the case Mr. Shearman, in a low tone of voice, made a remark to Mr. Morris, Mr. Morris somewhat indignantly turned round upon Mr. Shearman and said that his remark was an

Morris somewhat indignanily turned round upon Mr. Shearman and said that his remark was an insuit to counsel.

The witness went on to say that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Shearman took part in the discussion in the evening.

Q. How did that meeting come about? A. Some gentlemen were invited to Mr. Beecher's house; it am suie that this was on the 2018 of June; I invited these gentlemen to Mr. Beecher's house; Mr. Beecher desired to have a committee appointed; Ar. Beecher wanted to have a committee appointed; Ar. Beecher wanted to have a committee appointed; Ar. Beecher wanted to have the assistance of legal advice in reserence to the matter of the investigation, and Mr. Tracy and Mr. Snearman were lovited around to give that advice; I was appointed one of this committee.

Q. You are a personal irlend of Mr. Beecher's? A. Yes; very great.

Q. When had you first heard of this difficulty, of Mr. Beecher's relations with Mrs. Thion, the charges referred to in the Bacon letter? The witness was understood to say that he had heard of it in publications; had no conversation with Mrs. Thion; I heard the West charges talked about in the charch; they were very generally discussed; I neard the name of Mrs. Bradshaw mentioned in connection with those charges.

Q. In what connection? A. I don't recollect; I have seen the West charges, but cannot recollect when I saw them; they were the subject of general conversation in Plymouth charch; I do not thin. I read them until I saw them incorporated in Mr, Inton's last statement; this charge probably came to my knowledge during the summer of 1873.

Q. When did this committee first meet? A. They had had an informal meeting on June 28;

any came to my knowledge during the summer of 1873.

Q. When did this committee first meet? A. They had had an informal meeting on June 28; the first regular meeting was on the 19th of July, 1874; Mr. Elienwood, the stenographer, was also present; but there were meetings of the committee before that; five members of the committee meet at Mr. Ovington's house on the night of the 6th of July; Mr. Elienwood, the stenographer, was present; Mrs. Thion made a statement, which was taken down by the stenographer; the committee, which was then regularly organized, went to Ovington's for the special purpose of taking Mrs. Thior's statement; that statement, taken there that night, has never been published; I believe the stenographer, at the close of the statement, was requested to hand over his notes to the committee, and I believe the committee have those notes; I think the notes were delivered, by direction of the committee, to Mr. Shearman, the clerk of the charten.

Witness, in there answering the cross-examination of Mr. Morris, with many interruptions from Mr. Evarts and his colleagues, gave the history of the sessions of the investigating Committee. He said, though Mr. Tilton made the charges against Mr. Beecher he was not present before the committee.

said, though Mr. Tilton made the charges against Mr. Bescher he was not present before the committee except when he made his statement, nor was he represented by counsel. Mesors. Hit and Tracy were present. Williams was not examined; in witness' opinion he had nothing to tel about the case; witness was at the White Mountains last summer when Mr. Beecher was there, and went neace to Boston to see Redpath, at Mr. Beecher's request, bearing the following letter:— SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.

To Whok It May Coxcess:

I have requested itenry M. Cleveland to proceed to Beston as my alternate and representative, and Thereby authorize him to hear and determine in my behalf, all matters whatsoever in relation to the scandars which have arisen, and I give him authority to sign my name to any arrangement or document which may, it has judgment, no testing, and it will accept his arrangements and agreements as it made by myself.

HENRY WAAD REEGHER.

HENRY WAAD SEECHER.

After stating that with this letter as his credentials he was to hear what Redpath had to say, at this point his lutther cross-examination was suspended until to day on account of his lihresa.

THE COMMINISTIC PROCESSION.

Dr. James L. Little, of No. 200 East Forty-second street, New York, was then cannot to the witness that not in answer to the questions which were put to him by Mr. thill, replied—I am a physician; have been in the profession fourteen years; resided in Brooklyn this 1802; know the parties to this suit—Mr. Beecher and Mr. Thron; have known Titton for mine years; attended Primonth church

sion in New York reterred to; saw Tilton in the procession; he was seated in a carriage with a woman, who was pointed out to me as Miss Claffin; Mrs. Woodhall was in iront of the carriage and carried a flag; the procession was then at Tairty-fourth street, hear sixth avenue.

Mr. Beach cross-examined the witness, was testified that the carriage was an open one; that Tilton and the lady sat on the back seat; the carriage was near the loof of the procession; he was not certain whether there was a hidy on the front sent; Mrs. Woodhall was carrying a red flag.

The court adjourned at four o'clock this eleven o'clock this torenoon.

the men were at work, they noticed that the steamer was making water rapidly in all direc-

lower deck, boller and engine rooms to the promenade saloon overhead. So rapidly did the vessel
fil that there was no time to emove any of the
formure from the diming and ladies' saloons, and
the lines, silver and table service are

ALL SUMMERGED

under six to ten leet of water, according to the
state of the tide. From the time when it was
holiced that she was imaking water until the
Stonington went down to the bottom of the East
River not more than eight minutes could have
elansed.

Witness was isked if a document signed Henry Ward Beacher instructing sim to go to Boston and collect all the information in regard to the scandal was received by him, and he answered that it was, but that he did not know to what the word scandal referred—whether it was this scandal or some other; whereat Morris laughed frombally. Mr. Becher smiled a good deal during the day's performance, and so did Mrs. Becher. This only a performance, and so did Mrs. Becher. This only a performance, and so did Mrs. Becher. This could be seen that the statement with so great a misortune. Brown the statement with the less that the the procession in a carriage with a lady specific of the sunken steamer, &c., will not exceed \$20,000.

UPTOWN IMPROVEMENT.

NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

Injustice of Biscontinuing the Work on the Parks and the Boulevards.

HOW A CITY GROWS.

Enterprising Real Estate Owners Benefactors of the General Public.

The following memorial of the West Side Association in reference to the continuation of works on the city improvements on the upper part of

The West Side Association of the city of New York respectively pressor, for the consideration of the members of the benate and Assembly of the State of New York, the lacts, figures and arguments contained in the York, the lacts, figures and arguments contained in the rollowing memorial:

By the Laws of 1857, chapter 697, the west side map made and filed under it, and the confirmation of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment on the Sth of August, 187, the fliverside a venue dame ene of the avonues of the city containers, the city of the avonues of the city of the August 187, the fliverside a venue dame ene of the avonues of the city of the state of the property of the city of two years and four months the amount spent in making the proverty, acquired at such cost to the city at large and to adolning property owners, available for punite uses, has been only \$207.85s. Meanwhite in view of the prespective increase in the value of this property when the improvements designed shall be completed, a large addition has been made to the valuations of all the real estate embraced in the territory north of fortities street.

Mr. William B. Martin, Commissioner of Public Parks,

eth street.

INCREASE IN VALUATIONS.

Mr. William B. Martin. Commissioner of Public Parks, has shown with great clearness and force, in a communication to the Department of Public Parks, March 5, 1875, that the average rate of increase in the valuations south of Fortieta street, since 180d, has been 15 per cent, and north of the same line 14 per cent; and that in the year 1874 the valuations of the uplown wards were 28% per cent of the whole taxable property in the city. The following table exhibits the rate at different periods:

Valuation South Hate Valuation North Rate .309,849,272 .350,521,925 .350,767,853 .355,960,077 134 1866 388,922,639 1867 438,341,735 1848 535,319,325 1849 531,900 226 1870 568,866,455 1871 583,494,715 1872 591,10,415 18 3 600,748,105 1874 613,210,455

Leaving a net amount of cuttary by the city. \$5,784.903 and it is receiving now and in the fature, from this increase, a revenue of not less than \$4,512.72 each year. The property owners have paid for these improvements. \$31,709,324. The increased taxation. \$31,709,324.

debt of the city that has arisen from its expenditures on these improvements.

This shows that in actual net outlay for these improvements the property owners, as compared with the city, have paid out ten for one, and that the outlay of the city will be nearly regult to it in another year.

HINDRANCES AND OPERICHONS.

How have the property owners, who have paid for these large and valuate improvements, been treated by

How have the property owners, who have paid for these large and valuable improvements, been treated by the caty, to whose engance and value they have thus contributed. It would be natural to suppose that every encouragement would have been given them to bring the property so heavily staved into actual and prediction use, and to remove it from the domain of speculative to that of scenging and productive estate. Upon the contrary, the work needed to accomplish this result has been delayed by the interposition of legal obsideles, and owners are now unable, on account or the unfinished condition of the streets and avenues to build houses and

These property owners, in addition to their loss of interest and increased taxation, are contemponancy re-

white in two parts at the procession of the second of the second of the second of the procession; he was accided in a carriage with a woman, who apointed out for a aliase of the procession was then at Tairty-court as treet, carriage was an open one; that Thron and the rate of the second of the s

Wo's multimed.

The soft improvements have been character of the west such as full of prospective value to the distracter of the west such as full of prospective value to the distract to justify out to prove to wearest have been abutered, or amuse and they ared by the cry or are was not a section. But it is properly was not needed for decipations. sasetion that the property was no needed for occupation for a generation to come, much by the pretones that the whole movement to come, much by the pretones that the whole movement was a specual core in real section and make the specual core in real section. In the property of the content o

roques, to visit their wrath and inflict their penalties

toward the rich and poor owners have been even redress of such injuries and the militation of such even that the Loreistance of this State is addressed.

ENTRICENT OF ACRES ARE RESERVATORS.

The owners of property upon the west suice of town, north of Fifty might street have asked for the laying out, grading, paving, lighting of streets and avenues and for the construction of sewers, not in order that the angule nirrow increasives, nor that the city might be demonstrated in the construction of sewers, but that they might enter the demonstration of sewers, but that they might be demonstrated by officials and contractors, but that they might

In view of these arguments and statements of fact, presented in a concise form, but capable of extended proof and tabulated demonstration, the West Side Association respectfully request the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the state of New York, to afford such legislative aid and encouragement as shall insure the speed completion of these valuable and important public Works.

WILLIAM T. BLODGKIT, President.
FRANCIS M. JENGER, Secretary.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST GIVING POWER TO COMP-TROLLER GREEN-LETTER FROM THE MAYOR ON RAPID TRANSIT-THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE. The Board of Aldermen met yesterday after-

noon. There was a full attendance of members. A report was received from the Committee on Salaries and Offices recommending the hiring of the third story of the new Tribune building as an office for the Corporation Counsel at \$6,000 per annum. The minority court recommends the leaving of rooms in su: Evening Post building at a rental of \$4,000. The whole matter was laid over under the rule, and will come up at the next meeting.

Alderman Purroy proposed the passage of a resolution in the Board of Aidermen yesterday protesting against the passage of some bills in the Legislature giving more power to the Comptroller than he now possesses. The resolution is as follows:—

the Legislature giving more power to the Comprehence than he now possesses. The resolution is as follows:—

Whereas there are now pending in the Legislature six certain bills—viz., Nos. 214, 216, 217, 219 and 241—11 and 241—12 and 241—13 and 241—14 and 241—15 and 241—15 and 241—16 and

ang which was recently ordered to be leased for the use of the Sixth District Police Court and Tenth District Civil Court, at the Forcham depot, be now designated as the location for holding these courts, and that the officials be directed to move in as soon as possible. The motion was

move in as soon as possible. The motion was carried.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Oppier, New York, April 22, 1875.

To the Honogaria the Cornon Councit:

Gentlemes—I uponity invite your attention to the fact that the egislature has not yet passed an act to provide the regislature has not yet passed an act to provide the regislature has not yet passed an act to provide the regislature has not yet passed an act to provide the regislature has not not be left before the Legislature will adjour, and I respectfully recommend that a memorial be addressed by the Common Council to the Legislature, again bringing the subrect before it for consideration as of the greatest importance to the future prosperity of the city, and again urging that some substantial relief be afforded before the end of the session. It may be well to send to Aldany a special committee of the Common Council to present such a memorial.

Mayor.

Material Purpoy asked what had become of the

Alderman Purroy asked what had become of the majority report on Rapid Transit which was passed by the Common Council. It was answered passed by the report had seen kept in the Mayor's office until Monday last and that this was the reason, no doubt, why no action had been taken by the Legislature in the matter. The whole subject was finally referred to the Committee on Rapid Tran-

The Mayor sent in a communication enclosing a The Mayor sent in a communication enclosing a statement of the financial condition of the New York Bridge Company for the month of March, viz.:—Receipts, \$2,941; expenditures, \$8,643 d8. The Comptroller was authorized and ordered to execute a lease of the premises on the northwest corner of Contre and White streets, excepting that portion now occupied and used by the New York Dispensary, for a period of five years, from May 1875, at an annual rent of \$9,500, the portion named to be used as a receiption hospital for the Department of Charities and Correction, the rent to be taken from the appropriation of that department.

that department.

A lame discussion took place on a proposed or-A lame discussion took place on a proposed ordinance, numbered 184, which proposed to give
the power to the Permit Bureau to allow the
placing of all sigus and showcases in from or elsewhere on buildings in consideration of the parment of \$1 for each one. Alderman Reilly objected to this, and said that he thought this
power of permit should remain with the Aldermen; besides which he strongly objected to the
use of those wire signs which stretched over the
streets and would one day be responsible for the
loss of lives, and he moved that their use be profinited, which was seconded by Alderman Morris.
Alderman Gion was in favor of the measure; but
twas finally referred to the Committee on Law. it was finally referred to the Committee on Law.
An ordinance was also passed relating to carts
and other venicles upon payment of from \$1 to \$25.
The Board then adjourned.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD.

The ninth annual Convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters commenced yesterday morning at Uunderweiters' Hail, No. 186 Broadway. The Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Henry A. Oakley. After the transaction of routine business the President read his annual address, in which he called attention to the improvements that had been secured through the influence of the insurance interest, and said that loss by fire was one of the causes of embarrassment to the business community. Reasonably remunerative rates of insurance were composited. The bazaros of the hoard should be reduced to a minimum, then they would not fear another Unicago of Boston. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received during the past year was as follows:—

New York State companies Other State companies 46.57
Foreign combanies 41.57
The amount of free premiums received during 1.576 by American companies was 551.033.726
And by foreign companies 10.226,77 .86 .645 233

A secrease of \$1,173,803, or abo A secrease of \$1,173,852, or about two per cent as compared with 1873. Of this amount there was part out for losses \$25,199,314, a decrease of \$11,382,20 as compared with 1875. In addition to the approxaments \$5,400,577 was received by the said companies for inland and marine premium, and \$3,564,598 pais out for losses thereon, or an average of \$5.99 per cent of those receipts. losses the country as a transfer of the coccepts.

The total receipts for premiums were \$67.046,080 and the total losses paid \$29,763,912, or 44.09 per

cent.

The percontage of expenses upon the whole premiums received in 18:4 was 33.15 against 20.48 in 1873, an increase of 2.67 per cent.

proved, after which Mr. Thomas H. Montgomery, General Agent, read his raport. The Convention then adjourned to meet at the same place this morning.

LOCAL POLITICAL CHANGES.

THE VACANCIES IN THE DEPARTMENTS TO BE FILLED NEXT MONTH-ANXIETY OF THE POLI-TICIANS TO KNOW WHO IS WHO.

It was expected by some of the local politicians that Mayor Wickham would send into the Board of Aldermen at its meeting yesterday the names of those gentleman whom he has decided to nominate to the commissionerships which will become vacant on the 1st of May. He did not do so, however, much to the disappointment of many of the Aldermen, every one of whom was in his place bright and early, anxious to learn upon whom the Mayor's choice had lallen. The nominations, it is understood, have already been decided upon by the Mayor, but who the fortunate individuals are it is impossible to state, as the Mayor will not allow their names to be made public before they are sent into the Aldermen. This be believes to be an act of courtesy to the Aldermen, even if he had no other reason for his disinclination to allow the names to be published beforehand. It is hardly necessary to state that for some time past he has been overwhelmed with applications from all sorts of persons, who are
ANXIOUS TO SERVE THE PUBLIC

and themselves for a period of six years to come in the various offices to be filled. It would no doubt afford the community a great deal of amusement if the Mayor should only consent to allow all the applicants' names to be made public, as it all the applicants' names to be made public, as it is said that the applications are from all quarters, and that they would lurnish ample proof to even the most sceptical that about every tenth man in every election district of every. Assembly district in the city firmly believes not only that his riends believes he is more entitled to consideration than any other man, but that he firmly believes that he is numself. Indeed, some of the applications for the places were sent to Mr. Wickham as early as last December, before he was sworn into office. Unfortunately in this public office business THE BARLY BIRDS

Wickham as early as last December, before he was sworn into office. Uniorfunately in this public office business

THE RARLY BIRDS

do not necessarily catch the worm, as the Mayor has determined to make his selections from among that class of persons who his judgment has led him to believe will be the most serviceable to the public rather than from among those applicants whose influence may have seemed to be the greatest—alleast in the opinion of the applicants themselves. It may be, therefore, that not only many of the applicants will be very much disappointed when the nominations are made known, but that two or three of the men whose names will be sent in the floard of Aldermen will turn out to be parties who never sought for office at all. At all eventa as there are only six commissionerships to be filled, and there have been hundreds or applicant for each, somebody's nose will be badly out opinint when the nominations are made.

NO HOLDING OVER BY THE EXPIRANTS.

It may be stated, in connection with these commissionerships, that some of the politicians have an idea that under the courter, -though the term of the six commissioners expire on the last day of this month, they will hold over until their successors are appointed; in other words, that it the Mayor should see fit not to nominate any one for a week or two to succeed them, they would, by that fact, continue in office until he did. This is an erroneous opinion. It is true that if a commissioner appenned to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of another resigns before his full term expires, he holds over this his successor is appointed; in late in senjuration, under the charter, is not an accomplished fact until his successor is appointed. But it is far different when a vacancy is created in a commission ty the expiration of a commissioner's full term. The charter is very clear on this point, and does not allow the Mayor any latitude in the matter. For once the term of office of the expired on the seat of his cit. And only this point is po

the day of the date of any such vacancy.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Mayor will have until and including the last day of May to fill the six vacancies which will occur on the 1st of that month. These vacancies will be in the Police, Fire, Health, bock, Tax and Public Chartness and Correction. The Mayor will probably send in his nominations to the Board of Aldermen on Thursday next. If he does not he will nave to send them in at the meeting on the 6th of May, or call a special meeting for the purpose, to be held within lour days after that period. But as he has already fixed upon the six men of his choice there will be no necessity for any delay beyond the meeting of the 6th of May at the utmost.

THE INCREASE OF HEAD MONEY.

A statement appeared yesterday that the Commissioners of Emigration were beginning to feat

that their application for an increase of the hear money from \$1 50 to \$2 would not be granted by the present Legislature, and that they would consequently be compelled to "throw some of their institutions upon the State for want of funds, The writer called at the office of the Commissioners yesterday afternoon to investigate the truth of this statement. None of the Commission truth of this statement. None of the Commissioners were in, but Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Board, said so far as he knew the Commissioners were still in hopes to see the bill increasing the commutation tax involably reported and passed before the close of the present sussio. In answer to the query as to whether they intended to close any of the institutions undor their charge in case the financial relief hope I for would not be granted Mr. Jackson said they, as State officers, could do no such thing without authority from the State. As to the financial embarrassments of the Commission It was true that they were very great, many of the supplies received since January I not naving yet been paid for. One direction was that much of their materials commission in the Lifficulties of their materials what against the Lifficulties of their materials mixely arose from their manufity to repay to the several counties the amounts expended by the latter for the care of indigent and helpless emigrants. Under the law the Commission is required to reimburse the counties for such expenditures the latter mussifiling on to provide for emigrants in cases of absolute necessity. The ludebledness of the Emigration Commissioners outside of these official insultines, imposed by the law-of the State, Mr. Jackson estimates at about \$250,002. This sum with probably be increased by a new loan if the bill now before the Legislature fails to pass; for it is quite evident that the Commissioners cannot properly go on with their work unless they borrow more money or their revenues are swelled by an increase of the commutation to zwhich is their sole source of support.

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF MACOMB'S ers were in, but Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE.

The announcement that the Central (Macomb's Dam) Bridge is shortly to be closed for several weeks for the purpose of undergoing some long needed repairs, has very naturally suggested to the driving public of New York the question, "Which direction shall we take upon our exit from Central Park !"

It is astonishing, but, nevertheless, troe, that a great number of our people are unacquanted from personal observation with that portion of Mannettan island which abounds to natural beauty and historical interest. The custon has been to cross the bridge to Central avenue and se been to cross the bridge to Central avenue and so into the new Ward, but the temporary closing of the oridge will now necessitate, for a time, the taking of a different route, and at the same time afford an opportunity of visiting the northern end of the isand.

Sixth or seventh avenue leads through 145th of 155th street to Tenth avenue; also St. Micholus avenue, from 110th street Tenth avenue is now open to above 190th street, and runs through some of the finest regions, both natural and artificial, in the country.

THE FIGHTING FREEHOLDERS' RE-PENTANCE.

The proceedings of the Board of Fighting Freeholders at Jersey City yesterday were edliying and instructive to the taxpayers, It was the las week of the official existence of that body, and for the first time there was no job revealed. There was an expression of sadness that - Xoited pity on